



SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

DIGITAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to a digital broadcasting system which has input devices and output devices connected in a network form, and more particularly, to a broadcasting system which can monitor the system for operating conditions.

10 2. Description of Related Art

Fig. 6A generally illustrates a conventional broadcasting apparatus. In this broadcasting apparatus, a plurality of, for example, four input devices 11 - 14 are connected to a plurality of, for example, four output devices 15 21 - 24 through a controller 30 called a "matrix controller." Here, the input device refers to an arbitrary audio signal feeding device including a sound source device such as a CD player, a cassette deck, an audio file device and the like, and a microphone terminal, while the output device refers to 20 an audio output device including an amplifier which has a speaker connected to the output side thereof. In a building and the like, the input devices 11 - 14 and output devices 21 - 24 are installed in each floor, a management room, or the like.

25 The controller 30 controls which of the input devices

11 - 14 inputs sound and delivers the sound to which of the
output devices 21 - 24. For implementing this control, the
controller 30 contains a table which represents the
relationships between the input devices 11 - 14 and output
5 devices 21 - 24 in a matrix form, and stores a plurality of
destinations in groups. An example of this table is shown in
Fig. 6B. A black circle in the table indicates which of the
output devices generates sound delivered from which of the
input devices. For example, sound delivered from the input
10 device 11 is output from the output devices 21 and 22, while
sound delivered from the input device 12 is not output from
any output device. In this event, the output devices 21 and
22 are registered as Group 1, so that the controller 30
selects Group 1 when it receives sound, for example, from the
15 input device 11, thereby causing the output devices 21, 22 to
output the sound from the Input device 11. In this way, the
controller 30 stores in a one-to-one correspondence the
relationships between input devices and groups of output
devices which output sound from an associated input device,
20 and is responsive to a request from an input device to
instruct output devices registered as included in a group
corresponding to the input device to output sound from the
input device.

When priorities are set to broadcast contents, even if
25 a certain program is on air, this program is switched to a

program with a higher priority when the higher priority program is started. A program with a lower priority may be, for example, a BGM (background music) program, while a calling program, for example, is set a higher priority.

5 While such priorities may be set for each input device, an input device may be provided with a function of selecting a priority in accordance with broadcast contents.

As described above, it is the controller 30 that specifies a destination and a group, but alternatively, the
10 input devices 11 - 14 may be each provided with a controller for specifying an output device which is the destination. Fig. 7 illustrates the appearance of an input device which contains such a controller. In Fig. 7, an input device 40 comprises a microphone 42 implanted on a housing 41; and a
15 broadcasting switch 43, group selection switches 44, and indicators 45 arranged in the housing 41. The broadcasting switch 43 is a switch for indicating the start and end of broadcasting. The group selection switches 44 are associated with respective groups, so that a switch corresponding to a
20 group which should deliver input sound is depressed for broadcasting. As one of the group selection switches 44 is depressed, an indicator 45 associated therewith is lit to indicate a group which is currently on air. The controller in Fig. 7 is generally used to specify and start a desired
25 program, and a lit one of indicators 45 permits the operator

to recognize of which of the groups a currently broadcast program is associated with.

As described above, the controller 30 illustrated in Fig. 6A simply controls the relationships between input devices and output devices in accordance with a matrix table, and the controller 40 in Fig. 7 is similar in simply selecting a destination and indicating a group currently on air. In other words, the input devices 11 - 14 simply deliver an audio signal to an output device specified thereby or by the controller 30. In a modification to the foregoing, a request may be made from an output device to an input device, such that the input device delivers an audio signal in response to the request. However, in any case, the conventional broadcasting apparatus fails to notify the user of the priority of the broadcasting, specifically, which has a higher priority, a currently broadcast program or a program to be broadcast by the user from now on, thus giving rise to a problem that the user cannot know whether or not his program can be broadcast.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been proposed to solve the problems of the conventional broadcasting apparatus as described above, and it is an object of the invention to provide a broadcasting system which is capable of monitoring all input devices for their operating conditions.

To achieve the above object, the present invention provides a broadcasting system having at least one input device for receiving sound, at least one output device for broadcasting the sound, and a controller interconnected
5 through a network, the broadcasting system characterized in that:

the controller, in response to a broadcasting request from an arbitrary one of the input devices, delivers routing data indicative of a combination of the input device which
10 has made the broadcasting request with the output device which should broadcast the sound from the input device to all of the input devices.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the controller may comprise a broadcasting pattern table
15 which records a plurality of patterns indicative of combinations of source input devices with destination output devices, wherein the controller may force the input devices to register the plurality of broadcasting patterns when the input devices are initially set.

20 Each of the input devices may comprise a storing means for registering the plurality of broadcasting patterns.

The input device may comprise broadcasting pattern selection switches for selecting one of the plurality of broadcasting patterns, and display units corresponding
25 one-to-one to the broadcasting pattern selection switches.

The routing data may include priority data indicative of a priority thereof, wherein the display unit of each input device, upon receipt of the routing data from the controller, may make a display based on the priority data included in the
5 routing data.

The input device may comprise comparing means operative when the routing data is received for comparing the routing data with the plurality of broadcasting patterns, wherein the input device may display the result of the comparison made by
10 the comparing means on the display unit.

The above and other objects and advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from detailed description of the invention when read with reference to the accompanying drawings.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram generally illustrating the configuration of one embodiment of a broadcasting system according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram for outlining the control conducted
20 by a controller in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation performed by an input device in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing exemplary broadcasting pattern data delivered from the controller at step S101 in
25 Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing exemplary routing data received by an input device at step S105 in Fig. 3;

Fig. 6A is a diagram generally illustrating the configuration of a conventional broadcasting apparatus, and

5 Fig. 6B is a table showing exemplary combinations of input devices with output devices; and

Fig. 7 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary specific configuration of conventional input devices.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

10 In the following, one embodiment of a broadcasting system according to the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 1 to 5. Fig. 1 is a diagram generally illustrating the whole configuration of one embodiment of the broadcasting system according to the present invention, where a plurality of input devices 1₁,
15 1₂, , 1_M are connected to a plurality of output devices 3₁, 3₂, , 3_N through a communication network 2, and a controller 4 is connected to the communication network 2.

Each of the input devices 1₁, 1₂, , 1_M has an
20 operation panel which is provided with a plurality of broadcasting pattern selection switches (not shown) for selecting a desired combination from possible broadcasting patterns which can be provided by all the input devices, i.e., from all possible combinations of input devices, which are
25 sources, with output devices which are destinations; and a

display unit (not shown) for indicating which broadcasting pattern is in operation, together with a priority. Each of the broadcasting pattern selection switches is assigned a pattern number, similar to the group selection switches in
5 Fig. 7. The broadcasting pattern selection switches and display unit will be described again in connection with Fig. 4. The output devices $3_1 - 3_N$ may be the same as the output devices 21 - 24 in Fig. 6A.

The communication network 2 is, for example, Ethernet
10 which is used in general computer networks. An audio signal applied to any of the input devices $1_1 - 1_M$ is converted into digital data and divided into packets in the input device, and broadcast from a predetermined output device $3_1, 3_2, \dots$, or 3_N , which should receive the audio signal from the input
15 device, through the communication network 2. When the packets are sent from any of the input devices $1_1 - 1_M$, information for identifying a destination output device $3_1, 3_2, \dots$, or 3_N , for example, an IP address is added to each packet as header information. The output device assembles
20 the packets sent thereto in order to restore the original digital data which is converted to an analog form for reproducing the audio signal. Such real time audio communication processing performed between the input devices $1_1 - 1_M$ and output devices $3_1 - 3_N$ is known as streaming.

25 As previously described, conventionally, sound is

transmitted to an output device specified by an input device,
or a request is sent from an output device to an input device,
and the input device sends the sound in response. The simple
delivery of sound from an input device does not allow the
5 user to know which program is currently broadcast. To
eliminate this disadvantage, in the broadcasting system of
Fig. 1, the controller 4 conducts a routing control.

To implement the routing control, the controller 4
contains a broadcasting pattern table which records
10 broadcasting patterns that represent combinations of input
devices with output devices which should broadcast sound from
the respective input devices, and priorities given to the
combinations. Thus, upon receipt of a broadcasting request
from any of the input devices $1_1, 1_2, \dots, 1_M$, the
15 controller 4 conducts the routing control which involves
assigning one or a plurality of predetermined output devices
 $3_1, 3_2, \dots, \text{or } 3_N$ which should broadcast the sound from the
input device, which has requested the broadcasting, with
reference to the broadcasting pattern table, and bringing the
20 assigned output device(s) into an operative state.
Simultaneously, the controller 4 issues routing data, i.e.,
data indicative of a combination of the source with the
destination, assigned by the controller 4 at that time, to
all the input devices $1_1 - 1_M$. The input device which has
25 made the broadcasting request executes the broadcasting based

on the received routing data. This procedure is schematically illustrated in Fig. 2, wherein a double-head dotted-line arrow indicates that signal is communicated between an input device and the controller; a single-head dotted-line arrow indicates that an output device is controlled by the controller; and a solid-line arrow indicates that sound from the input device is amplified by an amplifier of the output device and then broadcast from speakers.

10 The controller 4 sends the routing data to all the input devices $1_1 - 1_M$, to enable the broadcasting system of Fig. 1 to set priorities to the broadcasting for conducting a priority-based control and to indicate an operating condition of the system and the priority in each of the input devices
15 $1_1 - 1_M$. In this way, the respective input devices can broadcast in accordance with their priorities.

Fig. 3 is a flow diagram for explaining the operation of an arbitrary input device $1_1, 1_2, \dots, \text{or } 1_M$. In Fig. 3, the input device registers a broadcasting pattern at step
20 S101. Specifically, the input device receives broadcasting pattern data including the routing data from the controller 4 in the event of initial settings such as power-on, and preserves the received broadcasting pattern data in a buffer. This buffer comprises a broadcasting pattern data buffer
25 (buffer A) and a routing data buffer (buffer B).

At step S101, the controller 4 sends the broadcasting pattern data respectively corresponding to all previously set broadcasting patterns to the input device 1_1 , 1_2 , ..., or 1_M which are initially set. Fig. 4 shows an example of data preserved in the buffer A and buffer B of an arbitrary input device. In this example, each broadcasting data includes an SW number, a pattern number, a pattern priority, the number of routings, a routing data address, a source, and a destination, wherein the SW number, pattern number, pattern priority, number of routings, and routing data address are preserved in the buffer A, while the routing data indicative of the source and destination is preserved in the buffer B.

Describing items included in each broadcasting pattern data, the pattern number is a number unique to each broadcasting pattern data for use in identifying a broadcasting pattern. The SW number corresponds to the pattern number, and indicates a number assigned to a broadcasting pattern selection switch provided in each of the input devices 1_1 - 1_M . The pattern priority indicates a priority given to a broadcasting pattern, by which priorities are set to all broadcasting patterns. The number of routings indicates the number of combinations of sources with destinations, included in a single broadcasting pattern. The routing data address indicates the start address of a storage area in the buffer B for preserving the routing data

corresponding to the broadcasting pattern data. Therefore, the buffer B preserves a number of combinations of sources with destinations as much as the number of routings.

Turning back to Fig. 3, after the broadcasting pattern
5 has been registered at step S101, the input device enters a broadcasting enabled condition, and awaits prior to making a broadcasting request at step S102. Then, when the broadcasting is started from the input device, any of the broadcasting pattern selection switches is depressed to
10 select one broadcasting pattern (step S103), and a broadcasting request signal including a pattern signal indicative of the selected broadcasting pattern is sent to the controller 4 (step S104).

In response to the broadcasting request signal, the
15 controller 4 performs the routing processing based on the pattern signal, and sends routing data to all the input devices, including the input device which has requested the broadcasting, and to all output devices which should broadcast sound of the input device which has requested the
20 broadcasting. As shown in Fig. 5, the routing data includes a number of data, each comprised of the broadcasting source, destination and routing priority as much as the number of routings for the broadcasting pattern selected by the input device. Upon receipt of the routing data at step S105, the
25 input device which has requested the broadcasting starts

broadcasting at step S106, packetizes the sound, and delivers the packetized sound to an output device identified by the received routing data.

When the input device terminates the broadcasting, the
5 input device delivers a broadcasting termination request signal to the controller 4 at step S107. In response, the controller 4 again sends routing data at step S108, and the input device terminates the broadcasting when it receives the routing data, and waits for the next broadcasting (step S109).

10 As described above, the controller 4, in response to a broadcasting request from one input device, delivers the routing data to all the input devices $1_1 - 1_M$ and to an output device which should broadcast sound from the input device which has made the broadcasting request. In other
15 words, the reception of the routing data at step S105 in Fig. 3 is performed in all the input devices $1_1 - 1_M$. Then, upon receipt of the routing data from the controller 4, each input device $1_1, 1_2, \dots$ or 1_M fully compares routing data preserved in its buffer B with the routing data received from
20 the controller 4 to determine whether or not there is the same destination. In other words, the input device determines whether the destinations in the received routing data fully or partially match destinations registered in the associated broadcasting pattern selection switch, or do not
25 match the destinations. Then, the input device operates a

display unit in accordance with the result of the comparison.
For example, when the input device receives routing data with
pattern number 2, the input device operates a display unit
associated with a broadcasting pattern selection switch
5 related to the broadcasting pattern corresponding to the
pattern number 2. In this way, the input device can display
in real time the broadcasting conditions established by all
the input devices including itself, as well as know whether
the priority of a program broadcast at that time is higher or
10 lower than that of a program broadcast by the input device
itself.

Specifically, the display unit provided on the
operation panel of each input device $1_1, 1_2, \dots$ or 1_M is
comprised of indicator lamps "on air" indicating that a
15 program provided by a source is being broadcast and received
at all the destinations; "partially on air" indicating that
the program provided by the source is broadcast and received
by some of the destinations; and "not broadcasted" indicating
that the program provided by the source is not broadcast, and
20 indicator lamps indicating that the priority is "higher" than
its own; "the same" as its own; and "lower" than its own.
The input device can display the broadcasting conditions
using the states of these indicator lamps (lit, unlit,
flashed, and the like) and changes in display colors of the
25 indicator lamps.

While one embodiment of the broadcasting system according to the present invention has been described above, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. For example, while the routing data of the broadcasting pattern data has been described as stored in a different buffer as shown in Fig. 4, a single buffer may be used by recording the routing data in the area of the routing data address instead thereof. Also, the display unit of each input device may provide graphical displays using an LCD panel, a display, or the like.

As will be understood from one embodiment of the broadcasting system according to the present invention described in detail, since the routing data sent from the controller to an input device which has made a broadcasting request is delivered to all other input devices so that each input device holds the routing data, the present invention provides an appreciable advantage in that each input device can monitor the entire system for broadcasting conditions without additionally using a signal for displaying operating conditions of the input devices.